NEW YORK CITY.

THE COURTS.

MYED STATES DISTRICT COURT-IN BANKRUPTCY. Hearing Motions.

Before Judge Biatchford. In the Matter of Robert C. Rathbone, Jr.—In this e, on a late occasion, the bankrupt's petition was chamissed on certain grounds already published in the Herald. After that judgment had been given the bankrupt proposed to give in new and im-portant testimony, which he averred would induce the court to reverse its decision. The motion to reopen the case and hear the evidence proposed to be given was acceded to by the court, and the case was set down for bearing yesterlay. Counsel for the bankrupt moved that the case should stand adjourned until Sautray next, and, counsel for the opposing creditor consening, the Judge adjourned it accordingly. Mr. White for the bankrupt; Mr. Herdman for the opposing creditor.

consening, the Judge adjourned it accordingly. Mr. White for the bankrupt; Mr. Herdman for the opposing creditor.

In the Matter of Louis Meyers, bankrupt.—In this case counsel for the creditors was heard to oppose a motion for a stay of proceedings upon the grounds that a deed of conveyance has been executed by the bankrupt to his which in 1884, at a time that creditors held judgments against him. The property so conveyed hay in or between seventh and right a venues, and was represented to be of considerable value in excess of what it was at the time of conveyance and for the sum therein specified. Counsel moved that that conveyance should be regarded as a deed of the standard of the creditors, and to be sold for that purpose unless the judgments re-erred to should be satisfied. Counsel for the bankrupt contended that the conveyance in question was an equinable instrument, and justif executed to the whe of the bankrupt for her own just. The Judge took the papers and reserved his judgment.

In the Matter of William H. Knoeppel.—This case was adjourned to the 2-d inst., Mr. Edwin Janes appearing for the bankrupt and Mr. G. A. Setxas for creditors.

Elicard Coxiens for Himself and Against His Co-Partner, John M. Bulman.—Proof of service was made in this case. A default was taken and adjudication of bankruptcy made.

Elicard Coxiens for Himself and Against His Co-Partner, John M. Bulman.—Proof of service was made. The defendant appeared by Mr. Gaaries Tracey as his attorney, he nied a demail and demanded that the allegation as to his having committed bankruptcy snould be decided by a jury. Cruler accordingly; case set down for June 2. Similar proceedings took pace in reference to the case of Kanards. Stores vs. Ely Hoppock, and the court of Reconsers.—The bankrupt

Application to Aunul Order of Discharge.

In the Matter of Netson Clements.—The bankrupt obtained his discharge from the court in November last. The members comprising the late arm of Paelps, biss & co. have petatoned the court, praying, on certain grounds, that the discharge should be annulied. The case will come before the court on the 2.4 linst, when Nelson Clements is to show cause way the prayer of the petationers should not be granted.

Petitions Filed in Bankruptcy Yesterday. Jacob Mould, referred to Register Fitten; John Davis, Jr., referred to Register Dayton; Augustus Suber, referred to Register Alen. The above pertakoners are of New York City, George B. Foot, Beckman, Dutchess county, referred to Register Reade, Henry Schaeffer, Motrisania, Westenester county, referred to Register Coxe.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—CRIMINAL BRANCH.

Charge of Embezzlement Against the Presiat of a Bank—The Van Campen Case. The United States vs. Samuel R. Van Campen.— This case, which has been reported from time

to time while before Commissioner Betts and before the defendant was committed for trial, was yesterday brought before Julige Blatchford on write of liabeas corpus and certiorari on motion for his discharge. Mr. Seward, counsel for the defendant, commenced by reviewing the principal features of the charges ainst his client in which it was alleged that he was the President of the First National Bank of Elmira, in the State of New York, and that while he hold that position he had wilfully and fraudulently embezzled various sums of money, the property of the bank, and appropriated same to mis own use, and which in the aggregate had reached to a very large amount. The learned counsel then read the testimony taken before Counsil then read the testimony taken before Counsel then read the testimony taken before Counsil the order of the defendant were made, and this being produced the entries were pointed out and minutely secretificated by his Honor. Mr. Seward then proceeded with his case by saying that irrespective of his position as advocate he felt a great interest in the issue before the court; for in this case, contrary to all cases in which sympathy for the accused and interest in his favor on account of his station in life and presumptive bellef in his innocence had been all taken away. He knew the defendant for many years, and had always regarded him, as he still regards him, as a gentleman of the highest integrity and hitherto of unsuilled and unlimpeachable character. He contended that there was not a scintilla of evidence which could justify the character, he contended that there was not a scintilla of evidence which could justify the character, his upright character and good name. In some of the items charged against the detendant, which in the aggregate amounted to \$7,000, and called misapplications and embezzlements, not one of which could be sustained, and he would undertake to explain them away. Mr. Seward concluded by moving that the defendant be discharged.

Ar. Phelps, United States Assistant District Athere when the defendant we have the search of the way. embezzled various sums of money, the property of

charged.

Ar. Phelps, United States Assistant District Attorner, followed on the part of the prosecution, submitting to the court that the case against the accused was only a mere inquiry, and contended that there was probable cause to hold him for trial or to admit him to bail. According to the evidence taken before Commissioner Betts the coarge against the defendant was not wholly groundless, and he would consent to his discharge without a trial united to his discharge without a trial united in the United States. The court reserved decision.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT. Large Selzure of Whiskey.

Samuel C. Frezee and five others were brought up

in custody before Commissioner Osborn on a charge of removing whiskey from a distillery to a piace other than a bonded warehouse. The evidence in the case produced by Mr. Bell for the government went to prove that the defendants were arrested at an early hour the previous day, having in their possession a large quantity of whiskey which they were session a large quantity of whiskey which they were in the act of removing from a distillery in Forty-fifth street and First avenue. They had seven horses, three trucks and one cart, all of which, and the whiskey with which they were laden, were seized and delivered up to the custody of the Marshal. The defendants were the owners and drivers of the horses and venicles, and stated in their delence that they were employed to remove the whiskey, and knew nothing about those who had employed them nor about the intention of the parties, nor of the ownershalp of the whiskey, nor anything else about it but to convey it away on their carts and be paid for it as they would be for any other job. They were held to bal, two in \$2,000 each, and four in \$500 each. The examination is to be held on Tuesday next. Mr. D. C. Birdsall delended them.

SUPREME COURT-GENERAL TERM.

The Projected New Boulevard-Application to

Objections Interposed.

efore Judges Barnard, Ingraham and Sutherland. In the Matter of the Confirmation of the Report of the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment of the Boulevard.-In this matter yesterday morning Corporation Counsel O'Gorman moved for the con Armstion of the report.

behaif of John Brower, Rudolf A. Whitthaus, Messrs. Groves, Clark and Campion, Robert Marsh and the

behalf of John Brower, Rudolf A. Whitthaus, Messrs. Groves, Clark and Campion, Robert Marsh and the owners of certain lots located on Sixtieth and Sixty. First streets, at Eighth, Ninth and Tenth avenues. The objection of Brower was dismissed on the ground that he had not made objection to the report, so far as concerned his property, before the commissioners within the thirty days prescribed by law.

Abraham R. Lawrence, Jr., appearing on behalf of Mr. Whitthaus, said that the first objection he interposed was jurisdictional. He claimed that the act of 1855, under which the Commissioners had proceeded, was in conflict with the first and second sections of article 10 of the constitution, as it vested powers in the Bommissioners of the Central Park which by the constitution of 1846 were vested solely in the authorities of the city of New York, relating to the exercise of all local powers. The opening of streets and public places was strictly a local power. If the Commissioners could be authorized to do the curbing, grading and flagzing of all the streets on the westerly side of the city, he did not assume that the Legislature should not transfer these powers to other officers, but if they did so the officers must be such as are elected by the people or appointed by the local authorities. The intention of the constitution was to preserve to the local authorities the exercise of the functions vested in them and of which they were then possessed. The Commissioners of the Central Park were not local officers, but were created by a special legislative enactment and continued in their offices by legislative enactment form and withits apex nearly due south. He claimed 20,000 as compensation, and had been awarded by the commissioners 24,000.

Mr. Poerman rose and said he wished to call the attention

testing this matter, but simply the question of the

mount swarued to lamb the property of the property in the valuation of real estate set forth their respective estimates of the value of the property in question, varying from 445,000, the lowest appraisement, to \$60,000. There was also an error in the method of valuation by the commissioners. This property was all front, and the average valuation per superficial foot was not greater than in the case of parties whose property had but one front line.

average valuation per superficial foot was not greater than in the case of parties whose property had but one front line.

Ira Shafer opposed the confirmation on behalf of Messrs. Clark and Grove and Mr. Campion. The former contestants were the owners of an entire book, bounded on the north by Sixty-sixth and on the South by Sixty-fith street. Only a portion of this property was required for the proposed Boulevard, but the Commissioners had appropriated the remainder also. The first assessment made by them of the valuation of this land was \$25,000; but upon being made aware of the error of this appraisement they increased it to \$90,000. The West Side Association had estimated it to be at least worth \$100,000, and ten other competent judges had set its value down at \$110,000. The Commissioners based their second estimate with reference to the fact that it would cost \$15,000 to blast certain rocks on the property; but counsel had proof of the fact that a blasting contractor, of undoubted competency, was willing to undertake the blasting of the rocks for \$9,000. The Campion property was valued by its owner at \$15,000, and by competent buyers and sellers of real estate at sums varying from \$65,000 to \$68,000, while a bank of this city, which was prohibited from making oans on real estate exceeding one-half of the value of such property, had loaned the sum of \$20,000 upon it.

Objections were interposed to the assessment of property located at Sixtieth and Sixty-first streets, on Eighth, Ninth and Tenth avenues, on the ground that the award was inadequate and insufficient. Counsel stated that the property was located at the intersections of leading thoroughfares, and its value was proportionately higher than as compared with property located at six and lower figure. For the whole block between Sixtieth and Sixty-first streets, they had allowed \$12,000, while in these cases they had fixed it at a much lower figure. For the whole block between Sixtieth and Sixty-first streets they had allowed \$12,000, while was a very

they had allowed \$121,000, which was a very inadequate compensation.

Robert Marsh, the owner of a number of lots on the northeast corner of Sixty-fourth street and Broadway, also objected to the assessment on his property as insufficient and below the actual value. There were on this property ten four story brick houses, all of them rented, in use and in good repair, and from which he was deriving a daily income. The contemplated improvement would take away eight of these houses and leave an irregular strip of land of about eight feet at one end and about forty feet at the other. This had been estimated by the Commissioners at \$81,748.

William Fulierton appeared as the associate of the Corporation Counsel, and after fully arguing in opposition all the p-ints raised by the counse on the other side, the court adjourned the further hearing until the sist proximo.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

The following mentioned wills were admitted to probate:-Julia Dikeman, Eli T. Hoyt, Abraham B. Oppenheimer, Herman Bruen, Emile Bourgeoise Levi Silliam Ives, Felix Gregoire Berteau, Henry Coggill, Jr., Eliza Maclay Bull, Emil Ploetner, Isaac

M. Denman. Letters of administration were granted on the following named estates of Elizabeth Harrington (otherwise Walton), Henry H. Lloyd, Charles St. John, Amelia Ginglend, John Askew, Patrick Hoolan, Pat-Amelia Ginglend, John Askew, Patrick Hoolan, Patrick Heavy, Robert Nelson, Samuel McMyers, Michael Ryan, Joseph H. Green, James H. Derrickson, Margaret Young, Robert Noble, Robert Thompson, William Haight, August Weink (otherwise Wink), Olof Carlson (otherwise Anderson), John Morris, Christian Reese, George W. Jacques and Roberc Drought; George Ringler appointed guardian of Caroline Gunther, Charles H. F. John of John A. N. Wilhelmins and William Thiner, Margaret Briggs of Mary E. Wilson, James T. Young of Anna M. Huges, John A. Lederer of Othelia Stoher, Cataarine Aarian of Christian, Lizzle and Emilie Wentzler.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

WORK OF THE CITY MISSION .- The receipts of this organization during the last year, were \$37,000. In that time it has distributed 1,007,885 tracts, held 5,217 public meetings and opened forty-six mission-CARRIAGES FOR THE PROPHET BRIGHAM.—It is said

seven magnificently appointed and finished carriages are being manufactured in this city for Brigham Young. These are "family" affairs. BREAKPAST THIS MORNING AT THE HOWARD MISnon.—The managers of the Howard Mission give a

breakfast this morning to the needy at their rooms in the New Bowery. CHURCH OF ST. MICHAEL.—This new Catholic house of worship on Thirty-second street, near Ninth ave-nue, will be dedicated by Archbishop McCloskey this morning.

cared For.—Since the opening of the Home Mission at the Five Points sixteen hundred children have been cared for. The Mission is poor and asks the public to aid it.

THE STEAMBOAT OLD COLONY .- This boat, which was ashore on Hart's Island a few weeks ago, has been thoroughly repaired, and will resume her place on the East river to-morrow evening.

The Red Man.—A mass meeting of the people is

called for to-morrow evening at the Cooper Institute to consider "the present condition of the Indians in

successful in their strike for an advance of wages. The employers, with few exceptions, have acceded

SUPERINTENDENT OF WARD'S ISLAND,-Leonard R. Welles has been appointed, at a salary of \$2,500, by the Commissioners of Emigration, Superintendent of Ward's Island.

"WESTERN BRANCH" OF THE CHRISTIAN ASSOCIA-TION.—This organization holds its anniversary at 285 Hudson street on Thursday evening. ASSAULTED .- A man named Thos. Reddington was

taken to Bellevue Hospital yesterday, who had been assaulted by an unknown man in Twenty-third street, near Third avenue, with a cartrung. RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—A man who bears the

inusual cognomen of Patrick Duffy, while under the influence of liquor yesterday, walked off the pier foot of stamon street, East River. He was rescued by officer Wilaby, of the Eleventh precinct.

PROBABLY FATAL ACCIDENT.—A stone weighing about fifty pounds fell from the roof of the fifth story tenement No. 196 Mulberry street, yesterday morning,

striking a woman named Catharine Scully on the head and shoulder, injuring her, it is feared, fatally. She was taken to the City Hospital. LICENCES GRANTED DURING THE WEEK .- There were granted during the past week at the Mayor's Office licenses to pursue the following avocations:-Intelligence offices, 16; boarding bouses, 3; venders, 14 public carts, 38; drivers, 24; coaches, 2; pawnbrokers, 22; second hand dealers, 93; junk shop and boats, 110; expressmen, 16. Total, 372. Fines collected, \$29. Total amount received, \$3,679 75.

THE RECENT MALPRACTICE CASE .- Dr. John G. Webber, living in Stanton street, has been arrested by order of Coroner Keenan on suspicion of having been concerned in the recent death of Miss Emma Kingsburger by malpractice. Dr. Webber was com-mitted to await the result of the inquisition which is to be continued to-day.

The Lost Found.—Mary Ann Herrin, a girl eleven

years of age, who left her home some time ago in Easton, Pa., and came to this city, her disappear ance causing quite an alarm for her safety to her parents, was yesterday discovered in this city in the employ of a gentleman who had found her at an intelligence office in Sixth avenue. Her father was telegraphed of the fact.

At the Morgue.—There was taken to the Morgue

yesterday afternoon, in an exceedingly decomposed state, the body of an unknown man found on Governor's Island, where it had been washed by the tide. The deceased appeared to be about twenty-five years of age, and measured in height five feet six inches. The hair is of a dark brown color. It had on when found a black suck coat, trousers and waistcoat, fancy woollen shirt and fine calfskin boots.

DEPARTURE OF STEAMSHIPS YESTERDAY.—There

left this harbor yesterday for Europe and coastwise left this harbor yesterday for Europe and coastwise ports the following steamships:—Ville de Paris (with the largest list of cabin passengers that were ever carried from this city at one time), for Brest and Paris; City of Antwerp, for Liverpool; Erin, for Liverpool; Beliona, for London; Caledonia, for Giasgow; Ocean queen, for Aspinwall; Sherman, for New Orleans; Saragossa, for Charleston; Charleston, for Charleston; Louiss Moore, for Newbern; Paribanks, for Wilmington, N. C.; J. S. Green, for Alexandria, Va.; Wamsutta, for New Bedford; Chesapeake, for Portland; Isaac Bell, for Norfolk, Va.; J. A. Ganet, for Baltimore, and Nepuune, for Boston.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN SIXTY-SECOND STREET.—About nine o'clock yesterday morning four laborers were

nine o'clock yesterday morning four laborers were engaged in removing a frame building from No. 9 East Sixty-second street to a vacant lot in Sixty-third street, near Third avenue. In knecking out the third street, near Third avenue. In knocking out the underpinning of the building it fell with a crash and buried the laborers beneath the ruins. Three of them fortunately escaped uninjored; but the fourth man, named John Freeman, was crushed to death. His remains were extricated and conveyed to the Morgue by the Ninteenth precinct police, where Corque flynn was notified to hold an inquest. Deceased, who was twenty-two years of age, lived in Thirdeenth street, near Sixth avenue.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

LARCENY BY A BOY .- William Christopher, a lac noon by detective Mullen, of the Fourth precinct, on noon by detective Mulien, of the Fourth precinct, on the charge of having stolen a gold watch and chain worth \$100 and \$80 worth of jewelry from Thomas Lynch, of 20 New Bowery. After the larceny Chris-topher took the stolen property to a house on Greene street, and upon being arrested confe-sed his guilt and gave such information as to lead to the recovery of the goods. Aiderman Coman committed the ac cused to the Tombs for trial.

A \$10,000 LARCENY .- Yesterday a young boy, fifteen years of age, of respectable connections, named Robert B. Ammon, was committed on the complaint of a saloon keeper on avenue A, named Charles of a saloon keeper on avenue A, named Charles Moritzson, for stealing \$10,154 worth of property, mostly money, bonds and mortgag s, and burying it in the sand on East river. The property, with the exception of the money, bonds and mortgages, was recovered through the instrumentality of Anmon, who says it was stolen and secreted by one Johnny Fletcher, of Pittsburg. The father of the accused is a Pittsburg aiderman and the boy has been married since last July.

A Suspicious Character in the Metropolitan Ho-TEL-On Friday evening, at eight o'clock, detective Porter, attached to the Metropolitan Hotel, observed in one of the parlors of that establishment a genteel appearing man, known to the police as William Har appearing man, known to the police as William Harris, alias "Friday," atlas "Boston," and, believing him to be there for no good purpose, requested him to leave the hotel. Harris, who was partially under the influence of liquor, insisted that he was a gentleman, and, refusing to go, became quite disorderly. Detective Porter then arrested the arrish individual and took him to the Spring screet police station, where he was detained for the night. Yesterday morning the prisoner was arraigned before Justice Dowling and committed to the Tombs. He is thirty-five years of age, a native of Scotland, and says he lives at No. 36 Bond street.

A DUMB WOMAN ATTEMPTING TO GO ABROAD IN MALE ATTIRE.-A middle aged woman, apparently of foreign birth, who is unable or unwilling to speak yesterday morning went aboard the steamship Erm, at pier 47 North river, with the view of sailing for Queenstown and Liverpool, she having a steerage Queenstown and Liverpool, she having a steerage passage ticket. The surgeon of the Erin, whose business it was to inspect the passengers as they came aboard, discovered that the woman was disguised in maie attire, and, consequently refused to let her go out in the snip. When questioned the woman declined saying a word in explanation, and officer i arsel, of the Twenty-sixth precinct, being called, arrested her on a charge of discretely conduct. The prisoner was no more communicative to the officer than she had been to the surge in, except by signs and motions. She wished to be understood as having a husband on the other side of the Atlantic and three children, but she did not explain why she attempted to leave them among strangers to go to a foreign land. She persisted in not uttering a word, and Alderman Coman, before whom she was taken, committed her to the Tombs to a wait further developments.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Income Returns in the Sixth Collection District The following list concludes the return of incomes over \$10,000 per annum made in the Sixth Collection District. The balance of the incomes reported have

	the incomes reported have
aiready been published in	
Alexander Robt, H. 10,942	
Adams Thos. S 33,949	Loutrel Cyrus H 21,848
Aldrich H. D 102,472	Lehman M 20,062
Aldrich Eliz. W 16,874	Lanier Chas 18,796
Astoin Felix. 16,622 Adams Thos. S. 33,944 Aldrich H. D. 102,472 Aldrich Eliz. W. 16,874 Aymar Benj. 37,572 Bronson Fred. 23,999 Bronson, trustee. 17,879 Bradford Wm. H. 19,016 Barclay Geo. 11,915	Livermore F K 11 4-9
Bronson, trustee 17,879	Lenox Jas. S 69,222
Bradford Wm. H., 19,016 Barclay Geo 11,915	Lawson John D 11,469
Barclay Geo 11,915	Lenox Jas. S., as
Barclay Geo	Lewis John W. 27, 893 Loutrel Cyrus H. 21,648 Lehman M. 20,062 Lanier Chas. 18,796 Lanier Jas. F. D. 74,210 Livermore E. K. 11,439 Lenox Jas. S. 69,222 Lawson John D., 11,469 Lenox Jas. S., as trustee for Hen- rietta A. Lenox. 10,925 Lenox Jas. S. 8.
Browning Susan E. 12,767	Lenox Jas. S., as trustee for Je- nette Lenox 11,851
Blatchford R.M 32,347	trustee for Je-
Drule Clarence 16 501	Lenov Jan S. ne
Buckley Jos. E 48,446 Bosworth J. S 13,135 Brugiere Wm 14,721 Brown Clarence S . 13,964 Burr Sarah 72,187	Lenox Jas. S., as trustee for Al- thea L. Donalson 10,780
Bosworth J. S 13,135	thea L. Donalson 10,780
Buckley Jos. E 48,446 Bosworth J. S 13,135 Brugiere Wm 14,721 Brown Clarence S. 13,964	Moore Henry S 27,891 Morgan William R. 10,474 Morgan Lucinda L. 51,969
Burr Sarah 72,187	Morgan Lucinda L. 51,969
Brush Stephen 13,040	Mayer Fred. W. 17 646
Brown Jas255,453	Moore James 10,727
Butler Chas. L 41,874 Bears T. M., trustee 14,520 Buckhardt Ed 11,379 Bonney Benj. W 18,168	Milhau John 22,661 Marremer David J. 17,642
Buckhardt Ed 11,379 Bonney Benj. W 18,168	Merrail William J., 10,493
Bonney Benj. W 18,168	Morrisson Jas. M 10,537
	Miday C. H 16,251 Miller James 24,342
Coach Wm 12,173	Menzies William., 29,327
Choose Jos H 14 250	Morgan Mrs. Pau- nne A 16,599
Cushman D. Alonzo 49,171	ine A
Colles Jas 20,669	Morr William 10,900 Norrie A., trustee. 11,226
Coopey Jas. H 15 599	Ogden G. M. 10.498
Castrell John 10,783	Ogden G. M 10,498 Post George D 15,764
Cooper Jos. M. 25,915 Constant Sam. S. 20,141 Choate Jos. H. 14,256 Cushman D. Alonzo 49,171 Colles Jas. 20,665 Cottenet Francis 51,538 Cooney Jus. H. 15,562 Castrell John. 10,788 Corles B. F. 11,904 Clark Smith R. 36,065 Carregan Andrew. 10,434	Ogden G. M 10,498 Post George D 15,764 Post George D., as trustee for Emily
Clark Smith R 36,967	Main 16,937
Carregan Andrew 10,434 Cooley Jas. E 14,616 Dykers Amelia D.,	Paulding James W. 15,700
Dykers Amelia D.,	Paulding James W. 15,700 Post Eleazer 11,015
executrix 23,822 Duckworth IsaacF. 11,244	Peason William H. 11.405
Danser MatthiasM. 15,701	Park Charles 10,000
Dodd John M 19,413	Rosenheimer Wm., 27,318
Daden I D D 10 970	Renwick E. F 14,140
Down Samuei 20,570	Remsen Hy. R 19,370
De Rham H. C 57,333 Dolson Hy. W 64,768	Solomon Judah H., 16,108 Southmayd C. F., 32,299
Davies Hy. E 17,828	Sands wm. R 11.687
Delamater C. H 17,381	Soloman Isaac S 18.115
Dubois Abra 22,049	Sturges Fred 26,815
Ellsworth Hy 25,872 Ellsworth Edw 10,220	Skaats Schuyler 10,294 Sheafe Wm 12,076
Ferris Edwin 12,670	Thompson Joseph 20,087
Frank Albert 15,950	Tuckerman Jo 18,696
Francia Anthony. 13,546 Fargis A. C 19,020	Tuckerman Lucius 38,606 Thomas Jonathan145,818
Finch Reuben R 13.407	Taylor Augustus C. 15,433
Fisher Jos 10,508	Taylor Wm 14,918
Foster J. P. Giraud 19,400	Taylor Wm. H. (as
Fisher Jos 10,508 Föster J. P. Giraud 19,400 Frost P. H 38,143 Garrison C. K 87,891	administrator) 38,007
Gainard Jus. Jr 12,005	Taylor Peter B 12,923
Green John C 25,125 Griswold George 10,327	Vanderbilt Cornel's 46,853
Griswold George 10,327 Gere Collins 16,210	Van Meerbeck J. F. 11,013
Groyer Christopher 18,014	Van Iderstine Peter 13,281
Gautier Josiah H 60,759 Greenwood Mary 25,489	Ward A. H 35,000
Homana Shonnard 1: 09	Williams S. C., as
Hildreth D. M 42,249	trustee 10,044
Hope Tnomas 26,575	Williams S. C., as
Howe Ephraim 17,526 Haligarten Chas.L. 30,808	Kumuntu or Am-
Hallgarten Laz 34,318	Wright Wm. S 47,940
Hailgarten Julius 83,921	Warren John 12,697
Holden, Mrs. C. P., 13,000 Hoe James C 15,870	
Hoe Alfred C 13,165	Warren 13,749
Jones Joshua 19,182	Wilson John 15,681
Jones Geo 20,354	Wallerstein D 13,914 Woolie John 10,000
Jones Geo 20,354 Johnston J.B., ex. 13,748 Johnston Jas. B 50,047	Ward Geo. C 16,415
Johnston J.B., ex. 1 , 748 Johnston Jas. B 50,047	Ward Geo. C 16,415 Weed Wm. C 12,170
Kelly HV 14,938	Wilmerding G. C., 17,405
Kutter Gus 63,096 Krackowizer E 13,632	Wert Wm 19,000 Wiel Marx 22,891
Krackowizer E 13,632 Kohnstam Sol 13,448	
THE WHILE PERSON	

THE WHISKEY FRAUDS.

Statistics of Prosecution and Selzure-Defects of the System for Collecting the Tax-The Bonded Warehouse and How it is Made to Cover Illicit Transactions—The Act of January 11 as a Remedy—How the Problem

May Be Simplified.
The case of ex-Collector Callicott and condittors, bout which an uncommon bruit was made some nonths since, and its pending trial; the case of Devlin, now under sentence at Sing Sing; that of Allen and Enright, decided on Thursday; and the Bailey-Davis imbroglio, now pending, have had the effect to recall public attention to the administraion of the Internal Revenue Department in the district over which the Metropolitan Revenue Board held jurisdiction up to the time of its bolition about the middle of February last. It is a conceded fact that, under the present organization of the department, not more than twenty-five per cent of the whole quantity of whiskey manufactured s made a source of any revenue to the government; and it is alleged in authoritative quarters that in the Eighth and Ninth districts little or no effort has latterly been made to bring fraudulent manufacturers to justice-at least not by the local officials. The truth or faisity of this allegation need not be here cau-vassed, since no facts involving any complicity on

the part of the local officials have been as yet legally ventilated, and since the organization of the law itself invites frauds and renders it comparatively easy to perpetrate them with impunity.

STATISTICS OF THE DEPARTMENT.

It is conceded on all hands that the higher the rate of tax the greater is the temptation to illicit distillers. As a consequence of this, the high rate of tax, a screening of the revenue rigatinity or legally accruing to the government will be by various means withheid; and that a larger percentage of the revenue would be collectable were the tax per gallon one dollar or less, is also conceded. The only question is whether, with the lesser rate of tax, an aggregate amount of revenue could be collected which would be equal to the aggregate amount with the tax at two dollars per gallon which could be collected with the most efficient organization possible of the revenue force; for there can be no question but that, with the present apministration of airdirs, the time is not far distant when it would be as well to cease all attempt at collecting the tax and all attempt at realizing any revenue whatever from this source. Experts testify that a considerable part of the present inclindency of the degartment is due to the dissipation of the execu-

tive power. This is simply a matter of fact, as will be evident from a consideration of the circumstances of the case. The Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Internal Rovenue being dependent both upon the President and upon Congress, it happens that no removal of inefficient or corrupt officials can be effected without the cortial co-operation of both the executive and legislative departments of the government. As it is the Secretary of the Treusury and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue have been simply shuttecocks in the hands of the great players of the political grame. What is wanted therefore, is not a more stringent provision in the statute, but an efficient and thorough co-operation on the part of the executive, legislative and administrative officers of the government, and without this no corrective of substantial value can be proposed or carried into effect.

The Metropolitan Revenue Board is now admitted to have been a failure, as is exhibited by the actual statistics of its operations. The total number of seizures made by that Board from June 26, 1867, to Descenber 31, 1867, was 510. Add to these flaures an aggregate of ninety seizures from December 31, 1867, to the middle of February, 1888, and a full estimate of the operations of the Board, leaving only 164 cases in which the aggregate of 600 seizures, of these, from the court records of the Southern district, it appears that only 215 were he d for forfeiture, and of these even fifty-one selzures were unconditionally receased by order the Board; there has been actually pead into the Registry of the Southern District, Court the gross sum of \$47,800, to which must be added an estimate of \$27,000 for property not yet sold, though conditional, and a small result for seventeen cases which at latest advices had not yet been decided. The total number of barrels actually condemned under the administration of the Board; there has been actually pead into the Registry of the Southern District Court the gross sum of \$47,800, to which must be a resulted were of small moment, notwithstanding the fact that the Board began operations with a force of wenty-eight officers, which was gradually increased to about forty with the following average cost percently.

Joined:— and stand as a cured i cuses under 10 barrels.
Cases under 29 and over 1).
Cases under 60 and over 20.
Cases under 100 and over 80.
Cases over 100. Cases under 90 and over 20. 14
Cases over 100. 100e
Commencing with June 26, 1887, and continuing until the abolition of the Board, there were commenced in the District Court by collectors one handred and ninety-six suits, of which twenty-two were released by order of the Commissioner or one of his deputies, leaving one hundred and seventy-four to be held for proceedings. Thirty-seven of these suits were at latest information still pending, and in seven cases the property has been released on bond; while there has been actually paid into the registry of the court an amount equal to \$26,703 as the proceeds of these condemnations, and the property yet unsold is estimated at \$72,000 additional, making an aggregate of \$332,703. The total number of barrels condemnations was 3,130, the number released by order of the Commissioner being only 1,200. The schedule of seizures and condemnations secured by the several collectors during the period in which the Board was in operation, as compared with the above table of the operations of the Board, exhibits the fact that the greater proportion of the important condemnation secured during the period specified (eight months) were secured at the instance of the collectors of the several districts. The table is as subjoined:—
Condemnations under twenty and over ten. 16 Condemnations under the percentage of large seiz-

and Ninth districts alone.

OWNERS AND THEIR PROXIES.

It has been and is the policy of the government to concentrate the business of distilling in the hands of capitalists, by this means lessening the number of distilleries and increasing their individual responsibility and importance. This, could it be effected, would necessarily simplify the problem by diminishing the number of points at which executive viging the number of points are viging to the province of the points o bility and importance. This, could it be effected, would necessarily simplify the problem by diministing the number of points at which executive vigilance is required, besides throwing the business into the hands of a more responsible class. It is a fact not to be evaded or gainsaid that at the present time nearly all the licensed distilleries in this city are owned by men who, keeping in the background themselves, put forward proxy owners or agents. These persons are generally of the class who can be held to no remunerative accountability for fraud, and whom to punish would subserve no valuable purpose, even could their conviction be secured. The utmost that can be done is to make an example occasionally at government expense. In the cities of New York and Brooklyn, also, many distilleries nave been built. These are operated with no regularity, and are only kept going for so long a time as by cunning and official connivance they can be run without the incurring of any legal penalty. When detected and forfeited by decree of court they are again bought up by the real parties in interest for an average of five per cent of their oruginal cost and are again put in operation with ostensible owners and for the same upraces as before. Thus, the greater proportion of all the distilleries in the several city districts have been forfeited and sold at least once or twice, and many of them have been through the same operation four or five times. Again, the great number of these distilleries compels the covernment to employ too large a number of salaried officers for purposes of economical administration, and thus a large parcentage of the revenue actually collected is consumed in the salaries; while, furthermore, it is impossible to secure faithfulness to duty in so large a body, and connivance at fraud on the part of the odicials is the consequence. There are numerous inspectors in the several New York in the part of the odicials is the consequence. There are numerous inspectors in the several new helder to the benefit of

whiskey in excess of the cost of production, as the case stands, simply accrues to a large class of knaves who build up colossal fortunes by defrauding the government.

The fact is, the theory of the law is at fault, and invites fraud. Under its system of administration, the government assumes the task of a continual and minute supervision, not only of several thousand distilleries, but of many more thousand rectifiers and wholesale dealers, and the consequence is the creation of an immense army of officials and detectives, with a wholly inefficient administration of the provisions of the law and a thorough demoralization on the part of both the officials who supervise and the distillers who operate under their supervision.

The whole business might be easily concentrated, however, by a collection of the tax at the distillery, a concentration which would secure a large percentage of the revenue to the government. A system of this sort would relieve dealers and producers of supervision, and enable the government to dispense with the services of at least fifty per cent of the officials at present employed in the fruitless attempt to restrain frauds which are invited by the very looseness and complication of the system which at present obtains.

THE BONDED WAREHOUSE ACT of January 11, 1508, has proved to be no remedy, though it was a step in the right direction. Under its provisions no spirits can be removed from a warehouse except in payment of the tax, and thus a stop was put to removals for rectification and to transportation from one warehouse to another while in bond. By these two privileges most extensive frauds had been covered. Under pretence of removal for purposes of rectification, whiskey and high wines transported from the west and stored in New York distilleries, but more generally by fraudulent western products sent to New York falsely branded and under cover of permits issued for whiskey conting regularly in bond. On its arrival at the East, this fraudulent product was passed into the warehouses. In

of at least ninety per cent of the whole revenue which should accrue to government from the whiskey interest.

The system as it stands, though somewhat simplified, furnishes an easy cover for frands of equal magnitude with those formerly perpetrated. In point of fact, in short, the same fachities are offered and made available. It is only necessary that the storekeeper of a warehouse should be in collusion with a distiller or owner of spirits, and for every lot of, say, twenty barrels admitted into warehouse properly, to admit two, three, four or any other number of lots of twenty barrels similarly branded without entering the additional lots on the warehouse records. When the owner pays tax on the original to of twenty barrels procuring, of course, tax receipts for this lot which he withdraws regularly, and at the same time throws on the market the other lots not put on the records, should ny question be raised as to any of these lots he has only to produce the tax receipts just spoken of to protect the m.

It is needless to discuss in this connection the use of metres and of the various expedients for taking distilleries according to their capacity for production. These can hardly have effect even to modify frauds while the system remains, and the lact is patent that the present organization under the present law is almost a dead failure. Under it the collection of the tax is the exception, not the rule, and so it will continue to be while the system remains, in spite of metres and all other astringent inventions. As it is, the number of distilleries which defy detection and operate with impountly in the various cities of the country—small distilleries with rectifying houses in connection, and serving as a sort of tender for their frauds—may be counted by thousands; while the number of these in this city and Brooklyn and Jersey City would foot up to some scores, all engaged either daily or nightly in illicit distillation, and, in point of fact, carrying on their fraudient operations with almost utter impunity gaged either dally or nightly in illicit distillation, and in point of fact, carrying on their fraudulent opera-tions with almost utter impunity.

BROOKLYN CITY.

UNITED STATES CIRCULT COURT. The Alleged Whiskey Fraud Case of Cal-

Before Judges Nelson and Benedict.

At noon yesterday the trial of ex-Collector Callicott and John S. Allen was resumed in the United States Circuit Court. The court was crowded and considerable interest appeared to be manifested in the proceedings.
EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES FOR THE PROSECUTION.

Alexander Barr was the first witness called. He testified that he was a policeman attached to Justice Buckley's Court; he occupied that position for the last seven years; knew Mr. Moylan; was acquainted with him about two years, and saw him almost daily before his death; saw him in the vicinity of the City Hall; he followed the business of a confectioner; he spent a considerable portion of his time in Kirby & Shirley's liquor saloon; he was a man of common appearance, his boots being down at the heei; knew John Foggart and had been acquainted with him about two years; he was for some time a constable, and subsequently occupied the position of deputy sheriff.

Q. State whether he was well known in the vicinity of the City Hall and Collector's office?

Mr. Jenks—I object, on the ground that the question is not pplicable in this case, as it cannot be expected that Mr. Calilcott was acquainted with every disreputable hanger-on in disreputable places about the Hall. He might not be acquainted with the stable boy near his office daily.

Examination resumed—Never knew him to be collector of militia fines; he was a constable in the Twentieth ward up to January, 1807.

Cross-examined—Did not remember when he was absent from the City Hall; believed he was South some time; thought he returned during the summer of 1868.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN JAGGARD—THE HAND BOND, John Jaggard testified that he had resided in Brook-Justice Buckley's Court; he occupied that post-

some time; thought he returned during the summer of 1866.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN JAGGARD—THE HAND BOND. John Jaggard testified that he had resided in Brooklyn for the past sixteen years; was a collector of millita fines for the Thirteenth and Twentieth regiments; heid the position of constable for about two years. (Witness was shown the R. H. Hand bond.) He testified that he signed it in Goorge Hardy's office; refused at first to sign because the names on the bond were wrong; was assured that it was only a matter of form, and he then signed it; when going to Mr. Callicott's office Mr. Allen asked him if that was his signature and he replied that it was; was never asked about any property; was not summoned and saw no Bible; after going out of the office he found \$5 in his pocket.

Joan Fietcher examined—He stated that he was

asked about any property; was not summoned and saw no Bible; after going out of the office he found \$5 in his pocket.

Jonn Fietcher examined—He stated that he was superintendent of John Wilson's distillery, between Flushing aveaue and Skillman street; that distillery ceased working in January, 1867; had about 80,000 galions of spirits on hand at that time, in two warehouses, one at the foot of Skillman street and the other on Flushing avenue.

Mr. Williams submitted that there was no allegation in the indictment setting forth that those premises were bonded warehouses.

Examination resumed—Those warehouses were called class A warehouses; on the 27th April, 1867, there were 411 barrels remaining of the 917 in the warehouse between Skillman street and Flushing avenue; 566 barrels were afterwards drawn from the tanks; on the 27th of April a quantity of the 411 barrels was sold to Mr. Cunningham; the negotiations for the sale of that liquor commenced on May 1; the lowest price was forty cents a gallon in bond; he said he would take 200 barrels; never considered it was sold until the money was received; Mr. Rue came to inspect the spiritis; Rue was a general inspector in the Third district.

Q. Look at those two forms and state whether that was the inspection? A. Yes, I suppose it is; the date of inspection was May 3.

Q. After Mr. Rue's inspection what did you hear or know of these spiritis? A. The whiskey was removed by Mr. Fanchard in carts employed by Mr. Cunningham; the carts came some time in the forenoon, before twelve o'clock; winess at first refused to let the whiskey go, because Fanchard had only part of the money; subsequently the whiskey was removed in carts; it took two days to remove it; did not know the carme next morning and were superintended by 3r. Fanchard; could not tell how many barrels were removed on the 1st; after the removal of the winningham at forty cents a gailon in bond, and it was paid for before it was taken away; Cunningham and ever on the pace in a wagon, wasted till the inspection

in order to have these 200 barrers select; Robulson was removed on the 1st of May and Dayton took his place; he remained as storekeeper during the month of May and till the 111 barrels of spirits were removed.

Counsel offered in evidence Dayton's appointment by Califect and his transfer from Wilson's warehouse to that of Alexander Cunningham. One of the bonded warehouses with the tanks was seized by Mr. Starg, who was subsequently appointed storekeeper on the alternoon of May 25. Witness heard of the seizure from Cuningham, who said that it was all right, and that an order would be obtained on Monday to have the whiskey sent to a store down town; stopped at Mr. Cunningham's house in regard to the seizure; told him the place had been broken into and that the sasies in the windows had been broken; Cunningham langhed at it as if it was a good jose; said it would be all right; went to Mr. Cullicott's office on Monday and asked him what charges there were against the warehouse; he said he did not know; it had been seized by Mr. Starg by order of the revenue agent Holland, of New York; an order had been issued doing away with class "A" warehouses; under this order Mr. Callicott had caused the whiskey to be removed to Henry Osborn's warehouses; the whiskey in the tanks was to remain as it was. (Witness was shown a duplicate of his statement of the saces of whiskey during the year, attached to which was the report of the inspector. This he took to the collector's office and he thought it was given to Mr. Tappan; made the statement of the whiskey account; fold him it was a statement of the Whiskey account;

these warehouses, in fact, it would have been next to impossible to protect these products of flicit distillation while the manipulation previous to putting them in the market was going on the common them in the market was going on the common them in the market was going on the common them in the market was going on the common them in the market was going on the common them in the market was going on the common them in the market was going on the common them in the market was going on the common them in the market was going on the common them in the market was going on the common them in the market was going on the common them in the market was going on the common them in the market was going on the common them in the market was going on the common them in the market was going on the common them in the market was going on the common them in the market was going on the ward of the which the market was going and the ward of the ward that the number of barrels of whiskey upon which tax has been evaded and profits pocketed has averaged one bundred and fifty thousand per year for the last through and the wards which the government; it was all right; he had protectly in the same that the market was \$2,000; cunning hand; he was taken the the grantil the government; it was all right; he had protectly in the part of the law the most gigantic frauds projected, rectifying houses were established in himmeliate connection with bonded warehouses and with doors and passages communicating on every foor, and under cover of the fancied safeguards of the law the most gigantic frauds of the whole cataloure were perpetrated. In puting a period to removals for the winds through if necessary; never perpetrated. In puting a period to removals for the winds through if necessary; never perpetrated. In puting a period to removals for the winds through if necessary; never perpetrated. In puting a period to removals for the winds through if necessary; never perpetrated. In puting a period to removals for the winds through if the same caris

KINGS COUNTY SUIROGATE'S COURT.

The wills of the following named persons were proved in the Kings County Surrogate's Court during the past week:-Johanna Williams, James Clark, the past week:—Johanna Wiliams, James Clark, Elijah Bryan and Cynthia Rollins, of Brooklyn; Cornelius Bolee, of Plainfield, N. J., and Richard R. Stiwell, of the town of Gravesend, L. L. Letters of administration were granted in the estates of Mary Casey, of the town of Flatbush; Paul W. Sherman, Mary Dinan, Catharine Hussman, Elizabeth Magee, Mary Ann Waiker, Kate Godsele, Ann C. Pierce, Alexander C. Barry, J. H. Sayre, Margaret A. Gale, James Pursley, Eliza Shannon and William Huzgerty, all of Brooklyn.

Letters of guardianship were grunted by the Surrogate to the following milnrs:—Of Elia L., to Eliza P. Wade, her mother; of John Halgerty, to Eliza Reid; of Johr Y. James S., Cornelia, Augustus and George Somarindyck, to Augustus somarindyck, their father.

RROCKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

THE LATE FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT .- On Friday night Coroner Smith held an inquest over the body of Rosa Zahaling, a child four years of age, fatally injured by being run over by a Granam avenue car on the 8th inst. After a protracted investigation the on the sta inst. After a protracted investigation the jury rendered the following verdict:—"We find that the death of Rosa Zahaing was caused by accidental injuries received through being knocked down and run over by car No. 296 of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, on the 8th of May, 1868. We exonerate the driver (John Hannan) from all biame, and recommend that the parents of children of tender age be more careful and not allow them in future in the minite stream." public streets without proper protection." Hanna was then discharged from custody by the Coroner. ARSON IN THE EASTERN DISTRICT .- An attempt

was made on Friday night to set fire to the residence of Mr. Henry Mills, 167 Morcill street, E. D., but the family fortunately discovered the fire, which was kindled in the cellar, in time to prevent serious re-DEATH FROM BURNS .- Mrs. Margaret Hug, of 147

Scholes street, E. D., who was terribly burned on Monday evening last by the careless use of kerosene oil, died yesterday morning, after enduring intense agony.

FATAL SEWER ACCIDENT .- Yesterday afternoon two laborers, named James Donnelly and John Rowe, were buried in a sewer in Ewen street, E. D., by the caving in of an embankment. When taken from the ruins Donnelly was found to be lifeless and Rowe was dangerously injured.

NEW JERSEY.

EFFECT OF THE IMPEACEMENT NEWS .- In this city the news from Washington yesterday fell like a bombshell among the radical ranks, causing dismay omosnell among the radical ranks, causing dismay and disappointment of the most bitter discription. The democratic element, on the contrary, are in high-spirits over the result, and confidently assert it is the death-knell of the bugbear impeachment. The most intense excitement prevailed in relation to the matter.

SAD OCCURRENCE .- An infant child of Mr. John logg, residing at No. 105 Academy street, strayed away from home on Thursday evening. The canal, which runs near Mr. Hogg's home, was dragged and the body of the infant was found at the bottom.

PICKPOCKETS CAUGHT IN THE ACT .- Yesterday morning the two men, whose names are Charles Wil-son and John Anderson, and whose arrest was briefly son and John Anderson, and whose arrest was briefly
stated in yesterday's Herald, were brought before
Justice Milis and fully committed for trial. They
were discovered by detectives Brant and Smith in the
act of picking the pocket of a German named Frederick Untredt, of 290 Market street. His silver watch
and a complete set of skeleton keys were found in
their possession.

SHOCKING SUICIDE OF AN ELDERLY LADY .- On Friday evening Mrs. Mary Eastman, residing with her mepnew, Mr. Henry Alken, on Ranway avenue, committed suicide by hanging herself. The dead body of the unfortunate lady was found suspended by a cord from one of the rafters of a barn in the rear or the residence about eight o'clock. No cause is assigned for the rash act except a slight tendency to monomania on religious matters. The deceased was about fifty years of age.

Hudson City.

SUDDEN DEATH IN THE COUNTY JAIL.-A prison-r named James O'Neill, who had been confined in the county fail for the past two weeks on a caurge of neglecting his family, was found dead in his cell yesterday morning. He was forty years of age and a resident of Hudson City. Coroner Warren will hold an inquest on Tuesday.

ALLEGED SWINDLING .- In the Mercer County Court yesterday a man named Job Wolver on pleaded not guilty to a charge of obtaining goods under faise guilty to a charge of obtaining goods under faise pretences from Cabill & Nolan, liquor dealers in this city. It is alleged that the accused procured goods to the amount of \$182 by representing that he was the owner of a house and lot worth \$5,000 on which there was no mortgage, which subsequently, it is alleged, proved incorrect, as the property was mortgaged to the extent of almost its whole value.

Visitation by Bishop Bayley.—The Right Rev.

Bishop Bayley will visit St. John's Catholic church here to-day for the purpose of administering the sac-rament of confirmation to a large number of aspi-rants. The Bishop is announced to deriver a lecture in the evening at half-past seven o'cock on the inci-dents connected with his visit to the Holy Land and Keyport.

SANGUINARY AFFRAY.—A couple of days ago a fight occurred between James Riley, a saloon keeper, and Emanuel Wilson, a returned convict. It is aland Emanuel Wilson, a returned convict. It is al-leged that Wilson was imbibling rather freely and desired more drink, which was refused. Wilson grew so uproarious that Riley endeavored to oust him from the premises, but to elect his object it is alleged he seized a hatchet and cast it at Wilson, cutting his arm dangerously. Wilson next setzed the same weapon and, as alleged, almost severed Riley's arm from his body. Wilson was arrested. Elizabeth.

ANOTHER HAUL OF ALLEGEO COUNTERFEITERS-

THE CHIEF OF POLICE FIRED AT .- Three men, named Frank Cross alias Patrick Costigate, George Chew and William Fitzpatrick, were arrested late on Friday night, after having, as a legged, "pushed" inne two doilar counterfeits on the Market National Bank, of New York in five different stores in this city. It appears that a few minutes after eleven o'clock two rough looking feilows entered the lager beer saloon of Louis Zor, on Broad street, near the depot, and presented one of the bogus notice, which was refused by the proprietor. Chief of Police John Keron happened to be present and at once suspected their character. Subsequently a third person catered the saloon, and soon made hall-fellow-weil-met with the others, whereupon a discussion arose, in the course of which the Chief interfered and was about taking one of the party into custody for "drunkenness," when a smart rap was administered him on the face. A sculle then ensued, and the trio made off, the Chief and several officers following. Cross was caught, but the other two got away, while just in the act of pouncing on them at the depot a pistol was discharged at Keron and the ball whistled close by his ear. After waiting patiently fill dawn he nabbed the other two and conducted them to the station house. The prisoners were afterwards given in charge of United States detective Nettleship. named Frank Cross alias Patrick Costigan, George

Nettleship.

The Storm and the Panning Business.—The late northeast storm was most destructive to the fishing interests about Sendusky. Nearly all the ponds along Cedar Point were blown out of the water, and the nets form and many of the stakes pulled up and lost. Mr. Glersdorf, of this city, suffers an estimated loss of \$6,000, and nearly all our dealers, who have any interest in ponds, are losers to a greater or less extent. The total loss in this vicinity, counting twine, stakes, and lost time, will not fall short of \$50,000. It will require at least four days of good weather to make repairs. There are no new stakes on hand, and workmen experienced in this particular business are hard to find. The delay thus caused is very costly, as this is the middle of the fish season, and by the time the nets are again down only two weeks will remain for catching.—Sandusky, (Ohto) Register.